

# The Saturday Evening Post.

VOL. II.—No. 36.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 6, 1823.

WHOLE NO. 110.

Acknowledged by ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, No. 53 Market street, north side, four doors below Second street, at \$2 per annum, payable half yearly in advance, or \$3 at the end of the year.



FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

## A VISION.

At midnight's solemn hour,  
When Nature's spirit wakes the power  
To move and fairies have the power  
To move and dance in ghostly glee;  
I saw a spirit bright,  
With beard forth from a dazzling light,  
At eye a tear was seen,  
Was the spirit's mien:  
The look which Nature wears  
In summer clouds dissolve in tears,  
In summer clouds dissolve in tears,  
Smiling spray,  
To think the sorrow e'er  
Dwell within a soul so fair;  
Thought that with a woe drew nigh,  
Question'd why she he'd the sigh,  
Sorrow could disturb a breast,  
Such woe should be opprest.

Mas said, she woe are gone,  
Her beam of joy is flown,  
Her beam of joy is flown,  
She's past, my splendid lost,  
She's past, my splendid lost,  
Few short months have pass'd away,  
Are poor at flowers; whose living bloom  
Is round the Olio's perfume;  
All the flowers which genius braided  
Long bound, are dim and faded;  
Once bright, has sunk to rhyme  
Equal to heaven's verses clinch—  
"I'm silent," "I'm fled,"  
"Constance," lovely maid, is dead  
Is dead of sweetest ministry,  
Is silent, gifted "D."  
Arrow smot his tuneful lyre,  
Quench'd his muse's hollow'd fire;  
"Arie!" "Fush'd" ah, once  
Was fear'd by every dunce,  
Now stupidity may claim  
Poet's pome and sacred fame!  
I thought a southern sun  
Ran when what was left undone,  
And make thy nose to heaven aspire,  
Leave behind all grosser fire."

\* \* \* \* \*  
A pauper—and round did wildly look;  
Saw her sorrow thus I spoke—  
Sweet spirit cease to be so sad;  
See the Olio shall be glad:  
A stout hand will, like the dove,  
With olive branch of love,  
With a gray column's meet,  
In a day of July,  
A eight hundred  
John E. Jeffes  
An order dire  
Defend  
in Platt, app  
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day of Octo  
such decree  
cellor shall the  
further order  
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Hugh P. Hollis  
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FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

## BROWNLEE'S INQUIRY.

When an author is soliciting aid to a new work, it is expected he will satisfy the laudable enquiry, of where lies the necessity, what benefit is likely to result, and what motive has the author in giving to the world the proposed publication; upon this and this alone, will a discerning public extend or withhold its patronage.

On noticing the proposal of the Reverend William C. Brownlee, to publish a work entitled, *A Careful and Free Inquiry into the Nature and Tendency of the Principles of the Religious Society of Friends*, I cannot but consider him materially deficient in this particular—and his communication in the National Gazette of the 23d inst. (which it seems he intended as an apology for the work) so far from being explanatory of his object, so far from exhibiting any definiteness of his views, that it obliges me to adopt the conclusion, that he is involved in error, and labouring in the dark; or that for reasons with which few are acquainted he carefully avoids making public his real motives.

The striking features of the communication and its most obvious meaning, induces me to question the author's seriousness in making the broad assertion, that the books containing an illustration of their doctrines and principles are locked up in the libraries of the curious, and that a call exists for something on the subject—if however, such is the fact, he does well in confining the call to the Theologians and Professors, and I much fear if, as the Dr. states, they have refused to hear Barclay, Penn, Fox, Savell, they will not believe even when the learned author calls from Scottish Story, all the materials of which his mighty structure is to be composed.

I was not brought up a member of the Society of Friends; the means I have had of becoming acquainted with the nature and tendency of their principles, have not been more ample than is generally enjoyed, yet a perusal of some of the many Books written by themselves and others within one hundred and sixty years, has fully explained and demonstrated the nature of their doctrines.

As to their tendency, the uniform practice of the society, in relation to its conformity to the precepts of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and the examples of its divine author, is a commentary of the most satisfactory kind.

The Society originated upwards of 150 years ago—the first fifty years its members were almost continually engaged in religious controversy; many books were written respecting the nature, and

tendency of their principles, nearly all of which are extant, and can be procured with facility.

Its members have rapidly increased to this time,

as their numerous meeting houses prove, in nearly all of which their ministers are weekly exounding their doctrines, and several recent works are in almost every book store, exclusively relating to the subject. Yet in the face of all this the Doctor wishes us to believe that their religious opinions are altogether unknown; that the books they have written explanatory of their doctrines are not to be procured; and that he and he alone, is in possession of materials from which the society and its true doctrines are to be exhibited.

Thus after a lapse of nearly two hundred years, during which time men of profound learning and acknowledged piety have exerted their talents and worth, relative to the doctrines of the society, it remains to be the happy lot of a reverend Theologian of the present day, to discover to where stands the "noisy mansion" in which the village master taught his little school."

Here busy memory faithful to her trust, musters up a host of little incidents to remind us of joys departed, alas! to return no more—

"Here as with pensive steps and slow I range

Trace every scene and wonder at the change,

Remembrance wakes with all her busy train,

Swells at my breast and turns the past to pain."

Adjoining this spot hard-by stands the venerable

TAMERLANE—When Bajazet, after his defeat,

was carried into the presence of Timur Lench,

that is, Timur the Lame, vulgarly Tigurlane, on

perceiving that Bajazet had but one eye, Timur

burst into a loud laughter. The Turk, who could

ill brook any incivility, said fiercely, "You may

deride my misfortunes, Timur, but remember they

might have happened to yourself. The disposal

of kingdoms is in the hands of God, and their

states depend on his will."

Timur replied with equal haughtiness, "I agree with your observations—did not laugh at your misfortune, but at a reflection that just occurred to my mind; how little value thrones and sceptres possess in the judgment of God: who has taken a kingdom from a man with one eye, to give it to another with one leg."

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most be the contemplation of a scene like this, in the silent hours of night, when the world is wrapt in repose and quietness, and we can muse untroubled on the goodness and majesty of him whose omnipresence filleth all space and duration, and whose hand hath fixed the moon and the stars, and shed around them "light ineffable and full of glory."

But I have not done with my "adventures." Another one new and unexpected presented itself in accidentally meeting with a friend, to whose pressing invitation to attend a wedding party I acceded. I entered that room where mirth and hilarity seemed sparkling on every countenance excepting those, who, though their cup of joy might be inwardly overflowing, yet appeared outwardly the only part of the company that looked as if totally unconcerned, and but mute spectators of the pleasures of the evening. They might have been, and doubtless were, absorbed in deep reflection. They have thought it, much cause. They have made an adventure of infinite importance to their future peace and well-being; on that act may depend much, if not all, the happiness and sorrow that is allotted for their portion in this sublunar sphere. I looked upon them with deep attention; they were both young and humble, yet interesting; and I could not but wish in the sincerity of my heart, that God might bless and prosper them. When about retiring I had intended to pay them a compliment in my best style, and at the same time express, at least a portion, of the anxiety I felt on their behalf. But on leaving the room I found I had myself upon the delightful theme until it had expanded in such a wide flow of happy thought and sentiment, as to forbids my utterance with propriety, and wishing them the usual "much joy!" I barely found recollection sufficient to falter out, "may God bless you;" the words were few but they expressed much, I may say all that I felt, and came warm and glowing from my heart.

(To be concluded in our next.)

#### FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

I have at last had an opportunity, long desired, (for I did not know where or how to procure it,) to read "Observations on the slavery of the Africans and their descendants, and of the use of the produce of their labour, by ELIAS HICKS." Philadelphia, printed by Joseph Rakestraw, No. 256, North Third-street.—I say long desired, for I have heard it represented as most absurd, ridiculous, and indeed every thing but dispassionate, judicious and worthy of attention or perusal: and I am pleased to find, what indeed I expected was the case, that his doctrines on the slavery of the Africans, &c. are as much misinterpreted and as little understood by those who denounce them, as the only competent judges of orthodoxy, as are the doctrines of the christian religion, as preached by the venerable author.—In short, I consider the performance excellent: the reasoning sound, conclusive, and unanswerable; every way worthy of Elias Hicks, and a noble testimony to the truth; which though not new, or first held by him, will in time prevail; and will associate his name in after ages among the friends of humanity, and the advocates of even and those that calumniate and asperse his character, will not be known to have ever lived.

M.R.K. S.

#### FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

##### MEDICASTERS.

As the present age is deemed to surpass all former ages in philosophical knowledge, so the inhabitants of the United States are often styled in the public prints, the most enlightened nation on the earth. Although the latter assertion may be granted, with regard to their political rights and of matters relating to them, still in many other respects experience forbids us to give it our general assent.—What must we think, when we see, that many thousands suffer themselves to be led away and bewildered by visionary and extravagant notions, contrary to the dictates of sound reason and revealed truth. What must we say to the ridiculous cures performed by wonder Doctors, and to the charlatans employed in the most fatal dispensers of man and beast. I saw one of these quacksalvers administering to a horse that had the Batts: he took him from before the vehicle and led him aside, then whispered in his ear, and smote him on the left side three times with the palm of his hand, and pronounced him sound; and he lived till he died, which happened within five miles of the healing ground, two hours after.

I was highly delighted some time since in holding Doctor Saxifrage administering charms to some Swine which were supposed to have been bitten by a Mad-Dog.—He was busily employed in twisting down the throats of the Swine bits of paper formed into the shape of little Spanish Dogs, tail foremost—and they all recovered in three hours' time, for instead of having been bitten by a mad dog, they had only eat too many cherries emptied in front of a brandy case. The Doctor, however, seemed highly pleased with the cure of Hydrophobia. I fortunately picked up one of the charms which had fallen from the Doctor's hand; on examination I found the important words written on the paper were, "Eras, Eras, Erat, Eratus, Erat, Erat."—Words which have oft created much instead of preventing it. The patient, if a human-being, must swallow the little paper dog head foremost, in good faith and full assurance, and its barking will drive all the ANIMALS from the brain, which is said to be the cause of canine madness. A marvellous twig of medicinal powers at the city of New York affects to cure the Scrofula by baptism and administering large portions of Moonshine to his deluded patients.—Another pious twig, in a city on the west side of the Delaware, performs wonders in the art of healing by imposition of hands and prayer while another cures the Toothache in ten minutes by the power of steam, which extracts the worms from the root, and the pain ceaseth.—A few other skillful Herbalists, who have read the old Dispensaries almost through, have arose like mushrooms, and prepared a number of infallible Syrups and Tinctures, to cure Catarrhs, Pains, and all other diseases universally. Without any farther digression, let this suffice to show, that the too credulous public do not set a real value on life and health, or they would not sacrifice it at the pointed shrine of ignorant, indolent medicasters, who are enriching themselves upon the credulity of the people.

##### NO MEDICASTER.

##### WATER SPOUT.

A gentleman who sailed from New York in February last, gives the following description of a Water Spout:—"On the 15th of March, at 4 N. while seated at dinner, we were aroused by the cry of

water spout. The captain, mate, and sailors were much terrified—it was indeed a dreadful scene—we were lying motionless in a profound calm, not a breath of air circulated—the sails were all languid, and nothing was heard, save the terrible roaring of this stupendous column of water, ascending to the dark heavy cloud directly over its base. It approached us with great rapidity, and threatened our vessel with immediate destruction. Fire arms were discharged in the air, the sudden jar of which broke the column a little below its centre, one half tumbling down into the cavity from whence it was raised, the other half ascending to the clouds. It was supposed to be about one quarter of a mile distant, and 30 feet in diameter."

The New York American states, that there is now in that city, a young lady about 18 years of age, a Miss Mary Ann Barnes from Middleton, (Conn.) who for more than twelve months past, (with a single exception,) has wholly abstained from vegetable or animal food.

In July 1821, she was taken sick with bilious fever, which soon left her, and she was attacked with a complication of nervous disorders. From the time she was taken sick, she experienced a gradual loss of appetite, till the 31st of August, 1822, when she wholly refused all kinds of animal or ordinary vegetable food. She takes occasionally an apple, peach, or pear in their season, but her ordinary nutriment is molasses and water. A quart of the former lasts her five weeks. She has no loathing for food, (except when she attempts to eat it,) but a total indifference to it.—The last time she took animal or ordinary vegetable food, was about a year ago. It consisted of two peases. Her general health, since her abstinence has rather improved than otherwise. She is able, with help to walk. Her countenance is not sickly, and her spirits are cheerful.

Strange as this story may seem, its truth is attested by seven persons of veracity.

DOUBLE TONGUED LADY.

The Brighton (English) paper mentions that there is at present residing in Brighton, a lady of great beauty and accomplishments, possessed of a quality which puts out of all distance the fame of the celebrated Mr. Doubletongue. This extraordinary and singular faculty arises from a peculiarity of the tongue, which is separated to the foot, in a longitudinal direction, and actually forms a *double tongue*. Not the slightest inconvenience is felt from this exuberant gift of nature. With this desirable and admirable addition to the organ of *domestic comfort*, this lady is enabled to afford entertainment to her friends beyond the power of any ventriloquist, or indeed conception. From the personal charms she possesses, as well as a highly endowed mind, she has had many suitors, none of whom have retired from paying homage, owing to the effects of the extra clatter hung in this enchanted belle. She possesses two voices: one exceedingly clear, sweet, and harmonious, allowing her to sing with great effect: the other so exquisitely thrilling, that it must have been bestowed on her for no other purpose than to lisp the still small voice of love. With this voice she imitates exactly the notes of many birds, piping like a bullfinch, singing like a canary: what is remarkable, her mother was deaf and dumb.

Methodists.—It appears by the Minutes of the Methodist Episcopal Church (in America) for the year 1823, that there have been 182 preachers admitted on trial: 98 admitted in full connection; 197 deacons; 59 ordained elders; 44 located; 47 supernumeraries; 59 worn out preachers; and, it also appears that America is divided into 12 Conferences, and these Conferences into 72 Districts, with a presiding Elder in each. In the recapitulation, the whole number of members in each Conference stands as follows:

States.	Cof'd.	Total.
Ohio Conference	36193	179
Kentucky do.	21228	29.7
Missouri do.	10458	294
Tennessee do.	18623	2501
Mississippi do.	6960	1364
S. Carolina do.	23121	13895
Virginia do.	19931	5962
Baltimore do.	23921	9103
Philad. do.	26648	7709
New York do.	26946	511
N. England do.	21699	227
Genessee do.	27443	240
Total	267618	44922
Increase this year, 14908.		312540

Travelling Preachers 1226.

N. G. Dufief, the author of a system of teaching French, which passed through a few editions in this country, announces in London, under the patronage of the King, the publication of the True System of Education, discovered after sixty centuries of almost Impenetrable Darkness. Impelled, he says, by mathematical conviction, he boldly asserts that his system of tuition is a discovery exceeding in power that of the steam engine, and more important in its application—inasmuch as mental is superior to mere physical power. He feels assured that the introduction of his new system, (which consists of five principles, viz. instantaneous composition, criticism, decomposition, recombination, and simultaneity) will, when fully disseminated, exalt Great Britain still higher in the scale of nations.

The African Cape Coast Gazette of 22d April, contains the melancholy intelligence of the crew of the American brig Edward, having murdered their captain, and afterwards scuttled the vessel. An English boy who was on board says, he was at the helm when the Spaniards came aft to perpetrate the deed—that he ran forward to call the Krewmen to rescue the captain, but they refused to interfere; the Spaniards called him aft, and asked him if he "was the same as them?"—he said he was, as he thought they would kill him if he said otherwise. He saw them take a bag of dollars, marked 1000—there were more bags, but they did not get them into the boat, as the vessel sunk so fast they had not time. They landed at Axim, and walked to Appollonia, where he got on board of the Liberty, and there communicated the particulars.

The three prisoners, who had arrived at

Cape Coast, were to be transmitted thence to St. Jago, subject to the direction of the American Consul, Mr. Hodges, by whom they will probably be forwarded to the United States for trial.

[We find the above statement is incorrect, so far as regards the murder of the captain, he having some days since arrived at Nantucket.]

#### European Intelligence.

##### Selections from late English papers.

On Sunday afternoon week, the curiosity of the inhabitants and passengers near the old bridge, in Salford, was considerably excited by the immersion, in the river, of a female belonging to the Baptists. She was dressed in a white gown, and taken in by the officiating person, and, by him thrown into the water. As she came out, her friends sung a hymn, and a discourse was delivered to the people on the occasion, who collected in great numbers to witness this curious spectacle.

The pictures of the late Mr. Garrick were sold by auction on Wednesday. The lot which sold highest, was the celebrated set of election pictures, four in number, by Hogarth which brought 1650 guineas.

Sir William Congreve has ascertained that a goniometer of 80,000 cubic feet capacity, when rendered explosive by a certain proportion of atmospheric air, would be equal in effect to sixty-two barrels of gunpowder.

A young lady, named Mademoiselle Schaufroth, only nine years of age, has it seems, just arrived in this country, whose performance on the piano forte has, we understand, astonished the most celebrated performers on that instrument.

The Sir William Curtis, has sailed from the Thames, and has on board 100,000l. in specie for the Russian Government; also two bulls and two cows, of the English breed, purchased by Count Lieven for the Emperor of Russia.

The tread-mill has completely superseded the cat-nine-tails in the Royal Marine Corps.

Francis Serank, brewer of St. Albans, has been tried in Court of Exchequer, for mixing the table beer with the strong, thereby evading the duty upon strong beer; the duty of the former being only 2s. while that of the latter is 10s. per barrel. There were several other charges against the defendant, which, with the foregoing, being proved, he was fined in the penalty of 1000l. Several other brewers submitted to verdict against them for penalties.

The following is a literal copy of a French card of address: "The Professor Guiraud teaches tongue French et Espagnol, besides the music and to play upon the flute; Gentlemen who will desire take lessons upon that if please them addressee to me Letter me house street of Barres-Saint-Gervais, number six, Paris."

Every one knows the injury which is done to linen by bleaching it with lime. It is easy to detect linens which have been so bleached, in the following manner: Cut off a scrap of the new linen which you wish to examine, put it into a glass and pour upon it several spoonfuls of good vinegar. If the linen contain lime, the acid will excite considerable effervescence, accompanied with a slight noise.

On the principle that black absorbs heat without reflecting it, it is ascertained that all walls against which fruit trees are trained should be made as dark coloured as possible, and for which purpose the Cambrian black is best calculated.

A French journalist, quoting from a London paper, speaking of the pugilists, or "the fancy," entitles them "Mémoires de l'imagination".

A society of Arabian merchants is printing a large edition of the Koran, to distribute among the Mahometan tribes.

Ireland.—Files of the Dublin Morning Post to the 9th July are received at New York by the brig Wilson, in 48 days from Dublin. At a special session held at Rathkeale, twenty men had been convicted under the *insurrection act*, and sentenced to transportation. The potato crop was so abundant in Ireland, that twelve hundred weight of potatoes had been offered at six shillings, and even that low price could not be obtained.

The Dublin Evening Herald, avers that a dread of disturbances of a terrible nature, prevail very generally in Dublin, and that some families were on this account, preparing to leave the city and country altogether. The editor of the Dublin Evening Post acknowledges that such a fear prevails, but he thinks that notwithstanding the provocations given, there will be no rising.—First, because the peasantry have no leaders.—Secondly, because England has no foreign enemy, who might, or who probably would take advantage of the discontent of the country to ferment them into rebellion."

Rome, July 8.—I hasten to communicate the details of a deplorable accident which happened to the Pope on the evening of the 6th inst. His Holiness being left alone, was in the act of raising himself from his chair by placing one hand upon the table and endeavouring with the other to reach cord attached to the wall for the purpose of support. In this, however, he failed, and fell with great violence against the marble floor, between his chair and the table. His head did not strike against it as he fell upon his left side, which had to support the whole weight of the fall.

His cries brought several persons to his assistance, by whom he was put to bed. Several convulsive movements showed the violence of the fall. On the first arrival of the surgeons they declared that the thigh bone was broken. This opinion was confirmed at a consultation of the following morning. He passed the night in a very agitated manner, but without fever. His pulse was in an almost natural state. The patient is not aware of his dangerous situation; he has not been told of the fracture.

The Cardinal Gonsalvi hardly leaves the bedside of his Holiness for a moment.

The persons who are in attendance upon his Holiness experience great embarrassment, because, ignorant of his situation, he is constantly expressing his unwillingness to remain in bed.

It is a remarkable coincidence that this accident has happened upon the fatal 6th of July, on the same day of the year, 1809, when his Holiness was forcibly removed from Rome by Napoleon.

In the night of the 7th his Holiness experienced an attack of fever, and the report in Rome this morning is, that he is in the greatest danger.

The American ship Falcon, Eames, from Antwerp to New York, put in here on Wednesday, 9th inst. from contrary winds. She has a great many passengers on board, among whom is the Count de Messeon, son of Lucien Bonaparte (about 20 years of age, and bears a striking resemblance to the late ex-emperor,) with his wife, a daughter of Joseph Bonaparte, and family.—Whilst at the Royal Hotel, on Thursday, he presented to Mr. Wilkinson (foreign clerk to Messrs. Foxes & Co.) a very handsome ring, as a mark of respect for his kind attention, and also gave him four doublons towards the Spanish subscription. When asked what name the donor should be registered, he replied, "In that of Charles Bonaparte." The Falcon has sailed for New York.

Plymouth Telegraph.

Sporting.—The Cooperston (N. Y.) Freeman's Journal of Monday, has the following postscript:—

"The great match foot race, between Joseph White, jun. est. of Cherry Valley, and Mister Spreggis, of Palatine, for \$400, besides private bets, to a large amount, in which the ladies, sweet creatures! were interested, was decided on Saturday last, upon the Canajoharie Course—distance 10 rods—Spreggis four feet ahead! Mark that. *Huzzah for the Smiths!*"

#### Weekly Compendium.

The United States schr. Ferret sailed from the Navy Yard, Washington City, on Sunday last, on a cruise towards Thompson's Island, under the command of Lieut. S. Duncan, the health of Lieut. Newell, not admitting of his return to that station.

Letters from Vera Cruz of the 5th of August, state, that St. Anna had been abandoned by his troops and followers; that he had voluntarily surrendered himself to the government, and was a prisoner in the city of Mexico.

A foreigner has made a proposition to the government of Colombia, to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, by means of a canal, on condition of receiving the exclusive privilege of navigating it. His estimate of expence is only 200,000 dollars.

An official communication from Caracas, under date August the 1st, announces the exchange of Com. Daniels. A whole Guerilla party, officers and men, to the amount of 40, were given to effect the exchange.

Scipio, one of the negroes who were sent out of the state of South Carolina, for being engaged in the late conspiracy, and who afterwards clandestinely returned to Charleston, has been apprehended, and will probably suffer death.

*Small Pox.*—The Quebec Mercury of the 19th inst. states that "a confluent Small Pox, of the worst nature, has been, and at this moment is raging in that city, and that this distemper has been imported by emigrants from Europe."

Smith Thomson, Esq. having accepted the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, vacant by the death of Judge Livingston, the President of the United States has appointed Commodore John Rodgers, President of the Board of Navy Commissioners, to perform the duties of Secretary of the Navy, till his further pleasure is known upon the subject.

*Mexico.*—The new Congress is to meet on the 31st of October next, to fix the form of government. A letter from Mexico says, there is very little doubt but that it will be a federative republic, many of the provinces having declared for such a form of government.

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The brig Henry, Capt. Treat, from Havana, arrived at Hartford, in Connecticut river, last Wednesday. In consequence of having yellow fever on board, she was put under quarantine a mile or two below the city. The mate, Mr. Ashby, of New London, died when two days out from Havana: and one of the sailors, named Clark, died with the fever, after the brig was ordered into quarantine.

The British government are about sending a colony of convicts to the island of Bermuda.

Several shocks of an earthquake were felt at Vera Cruz on the 27th of July.—They were so violent as to cause fissures in the walls of some of the principal buildings.

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the Quarantine  
Bank Note Exchange.

(*Eugene Beauharnais*) by apoplexy, after a long and painful illness, is mentioned under the Turin head of the 1st May. It is the daughter of Eugene, that has been recently espoused by the Crown Prince of Sweden, son of Bernadotte.

**FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.**  
By an arrival at Baltimore from Smyrna, it is stated that a vessel immediately from Negropont, had brought intelligence to Smyrna, that on or about the 1st of June, the Turks had landed an army of 5000 men at Esparmatore, (Negropont) the whole of whom had been cut to pieces or taken prisoners by the Greeks.

The Algerine, Tunisian, Egyptian and Turkish fleet consists of about a hundred and fifty to a hundred and sixty sail of vessels. The Turks have no ships of the line in their fleet this summer, they being fearful of the Greek fire-ships, of which the Greeks have about 15.—On the 17th June captain Dickinson saw the Greek fleet of 135 sail, between the Islands of Mitilene and Ipsara, steering for the Gulf of Smyrna. There was not one ship among them—about 40 or 50 sail of brigs and schooners, and the rest smaller. At Milo, captain D. was informed that the Turkish fleet had been seen off the Island about the 8th of June, standing towards Candia. It was said the instructions of the Captain Pacha embraced the power of exterminating the Greeks if possible, or of making peace with them. It was also reported that if something decisive was not effected this summer, he would not return to Constantinople, but would make his winter quarters at Smyrna.

#### PEOPLE OF COLOUR.

**GOOD NEWS FROM MESSURADO.**  
*Baltimore, September 2.*—We are happy to have it in our power to convince our Boston friends, that the Munchausen story of the sickness and mortality at Messurado, and the death of all the colonists who went over in the last packet, to settle in that country, and of the destruction of the fort by an African Tornado, are nothing more than poetic dreams, formed to embellish some tale of African romance. We have just conversed with Captain George C. Thompson, of the fast sailing Liberia Packet the Fidelite, who left Cape Messurado on the 23d of July, a month later than the Oswego at Boston. His report is, "That the Colonists are all well, abundantly supplied with provisions, contented, comfortable and happy." Two only of those who arrived in the last packet had died, and those more by their own imprudence, than from the inveteracy of the disease. The fort said to have been destroyed by a tornado, was still left standing, and captain Thompson walked upon its platform. Lots were to be laid out for the settlers, which they were to cultivate, awaiting only the subsidence of the rains. This arrival brings the intelligence down to forty days.

This packet might with propriety be called the *Messurado Flying Fish*, for captain Thompson arrived at that place from this port, in a passage of thirty-one days, and returned, via Turks Island, in thirty-eight.

Captain C. states that Dr. Ayres enjoyed good health, and Mr. Ashmun had nearly recovered. Letters have been received from these gentlemen.—*Morn. Chron.*

#### MORTALITY AT SIERRA LEONE.

*Extract of a letter, dated Sierra Leone, May 31.*  
"That dreadful scourge the yellow fever has been brought into this colony by the ship *Caroline*, from the Mediterranean, and out of a population of about 110 Europeans, nearly eighty have fallen victims to this dreadful disease: upwards of 250 blacks have also died of it. Our streets are literally deserted."

#### CORRECTED BY P. I. DECKER.

*PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6, 1823*  
*Per. Ct. Dis.*      *Per. Ct. Dis.*  
U. S. Br. Banks.....1 Montgomery Co.....0  
New Hampshire Banks.....2 Chester C. W. C.....0  
Vermont.....3 Delaware Co. Ches.....0  
MASSACHUSETTS.....0 Lancaster Bank.....0  
Boston Banks.....2 Farmers' Bk. B. Co.1  
Worcester Bank.....2 Carlisle Bank.....2  
Springfield Bank.....2 York Bank.....18  
Hampshire Bank.....2 Chambersburg Bank.....1  
Phenix of Nantucket.....2 Gettysburg Bank.....2  
Salem Banks.....2 Pittsburgh Bank.....2  
Other Mass. Notes.....2 Northumberland.....2  
RHODE ISLAND.....1 Union and Col. 15  
providence Banks.....2 Bank Milton.....1  
Widmirely Bank.....2 Centre Bank.....124  
Freeman's Bank.....2 Greensburg Bank.....124  
Franklin Bank.....2 Brownsville.....124  
Washington. Westerly.....2  
Other R. I. Notes.....2 Bank of Delaware.....0  
CONNECTICUT.....0 Hartford Bank.....2 Wilming' & Bran. 11  
Phoenix, at Hartford.....2 Farmers' Bk. & Br. 11  
Eagle Bank, N. H. ....2 Commercial Bank.....0  
New Haven Bank.....2 Branch at Milford.....3  
Middleton Bank.....7 Laurel Bank.....50  
MARYLAND.....0 Baltimore Banks.....3  
Bridgerton Bank.....2 Bank of Balt. ....4  
Derby Bank.....2 Ann Arbor.....14  
Norwich Bank.....2 Annapolis .....14  
New-London Bank.....2 Havre de Grace .....14  
Bk. of Westminster.....14  
NEW YORK.....0 Elton Bank.....13  
Jacob Barker's Bk. ....95 Hagerston Bank.....13  
Washn. & Warren.....81 Fredericktown Bank.....13  
Albany Banks.....1 Branch at Easton.....2  
Troy Bank.....1 Bank of Caroline.....15  
Mohawk Bank.....142 Richmond and Br. ....1  
Lansingburgh Bank.....142 Newburg.....13  
Newburgh.....13 Bank of the Valley.....13  
Do. Br. at Ithica.....142 Branch at Romney.....13  
Catskill Bank.....142 Do. at Leesburg.....13  
Middle Dist. Bank.....142 Do. at Charlestown.....13  
Auburn Bank.....142 N. W. Bk. of Va. ....10  
Utica Bank.....142 Wheeling.....10  
Geneva Bank.....142 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.....1  
Bk. of Col. Hudson.....142 Bks. at Washington.....1  
Orange Co. Bank.....142 Franklin Bank of 2 no  
Ont. Bk. at Utica.....142 Alexandria. 5 sale.  
Plattsburgh.....8  
Canada Bank.....5 St. Bk. at Raleigh 2 62  
Bank of Montreal.....8 and branches. 5 62  
NEW JERSEY.....0 Cape Fear.....61  
B. of N. Brunswick's 1 1/2 State Bank.....61  
State Bank at N. B. ....0 SOUTH CAROLINA.....0  
Trenton Bank.....0 State Banks.....33  
Jersey Bank.....0 G. GEORGIA.....0  
Salem Bank.....0 State Banks.....61  
AUBURN BANK.....0 KENTUCKY 2  
Farmer's Bk. M. H. ....0 and 1 no sale.  
State Bank, Camden.....0 TENNESSEE. 5  
Do. Elizabethetown.....1 OHIO. 5  
Do. Morristown.....1 Chillicothe.....5  
Do. Patterson.....1 Marietta .....8  
Pennsylvania. 5 Steubenville.....8  
Philadelphia Banks.....0 Most others.....no sale.  
Harrisburg.....0 NEW ORLEANS. 5  
Reading.....1 City Bank Notes.....64  
Farmers' Bk. Lan'r. ....0 Spanish Dollars....par  
Northampton Bk. ....0 Doubloons.....\$15.30  
Easton Bank.....0 American 2 1 p. pm.  
Germantown Bk. ....0 Gold 3 1 p. pm.

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